We see it stated in our exchanges that the Trib me has lost the Post Office Advertising which has been awarded to the Herald office. In jus-tice to the Publishers of the Tribune we make the following explanation which will enable the pub-lic to judge of the relative circulation and patron age of the two establishments: The Tribune subscription list, or circulation, as sworn to, before the Postmaster, is only 172 short of that of the Her-Tostmaster, 12 only 1/2 short of that of the Her-ald's circulation, as made known by affidavits from that not over scrupulous office. Now the Tribune makes this office. That three honest, respectable men shall be agreed upon, who shall have access to the books and papers of the two offices, and shall decide to whom is given the superior patron-age. This done, the losing party shall pay the expenses of the scrutiny, and give \$100 to each of the two principal Orphan Asylums of the city.—
This is a very honorable offer.—Trey Post.

MR. VINTON'S SPEECH ON THE FINAN-CES.—The able speech of Mr. Vinton, of Ohi-o. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, will be found in our columns to-day It will attract great attention not only in ou monied circles, but throughout the country, for the lucid views it presents of the National finances, and the probable expenses of the war

add to this twenty-three millions, which the Chairman estimates for the present fiscal year and a deficiency of thirty-nine millions for the ensuing year, as the present cost of the war. and we have the interesting little sum of one hundred and twelve millions, as one of the bles sings of this Executive war !!!

Secretary of treasury (Mr. Vinton says) should lest year have provided sufficiently for the wants of the present—instead of asking a loan of twenty-three millions as he did, he should have informed Congress that he required forty millions - but the Secretary stated that 23 millions would enery us through the fiscal year ending July 1, 1848; Congress complied with his wishes, authorized the loan for that a-mount, and the money was obtained. Had the Secretary asked for forty millions

last year, it would have saved the necessity now of supplying sixteen millions deficiency. without difficulty, for tifty-seven millions were

proposed to the department on that loan.

Mr. Vinton says that between the over estimates of means made by the Secretary of the Treasury for which he was responsible, it was proved erroneous by the records. There seemed to be studious design to conceal the truth, and to give a better appearance to the Treasury than is warranted by the resources.

The Secretary of the Treasury had asked the present Congress for three different sums has declared a remiannual dividend of 3 per

First, it was contrors and a half millions. then a fortunate error was detected which reduced it to beelee millions,—then an unfortunate error of four millions raised the amount

Allowing for all corrections, Mr. Vinter says he is convinced that before the expiration of the present fiscal year, (Jan. 30,) not le than twenty-three millions will be requisite, in stead of sixteen.

The Secretary of the Treasury, says Mr Vinton, has over estimated his means for the present year very largely. He has computed \$1 millions from the Customs, against 26 mil-lions of last year, and an equal discrepancy in the land re cipts which are much exaggerated When the report was made up the receipts of early quarter of the year had been ascertained, and Mr. Walker estimated twenty millions for the ensuing three quarters. Since then the relarns of the second quarter had come in, & shown the receipts amounted to \$5,300,000

Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers RAHLHOAD.—We learn that the grading of this road has been prosecuted very advanta- (xix) geously during the present winter, but that the massiver at some points has been retarded, ow-ing to the mild state of the weather and the want of snow,-the contractors having maddependence upon the ice for drawing their stone across the Connecticut river.

Since the fa'l of snow, however, on the 1st instant, this work has been put rapidly forward and such progress has been made both in ma sonry and grading as to leave no reason t doubt that the road as far as Wells River, wi be ready for the cars within the present year Contracts have been made for locomotive and passenger and freight ears to be ready be

the first of September next. In view of th prospect of a declining market in iron, the directors employed a special agent, who sailed on the 1st of January, for the purpose of pur-chasing their rulls in England; and at the present rates, as indicated by the last packet, it is thought there will be a saving to the company -compared with the price of iron a year ag of at less(\$100,000 in the quantity requir

On the whole, the affairs of the company look favorable, and we congratulate our ci zens in view of the prospect-so soon to b realized—of a railroad communication hence of Texas was more likely to be effected to the seaboard.—[St. Johnsbury Caledo-Clay as President than under Polk.

PIUS IX AND THE JEWS.

One of the present Pope's most praiseworthy reformations has been in behalf of this op pressed part of the population of Rome .- Th number about 8000, and have hitherto been o liged to reside in an enclosed place, called the Ghetto, on the north side of the Tiber, en tirely insufficient, and therefore miserably crowled and unwholesome. The gates of this nclosure were shut at sunset, and a Jew found outside after this time was imprisoned. They were, however, allowed the privilege of depos-iting goods for merchandize in buildings with out the enclosure. Another prohibition was from the practice of any of the liberal or ar-tistical professions. The Pope has commenced examing into these and their other grievances and has appointed a Commissioner to propos improvements.—As a consequence, the confinement of the Jews to the Chetto is abolished, and other am liorations are about to follow. Cardinal Ferretti has avoxed times of the patron and protector of the brackies. The Ro-man populace have shown themselves worthy of Liberty, by the cordiality with which they have welcomed the accession of this hithertodespised race to some of their own privileges Dinners have been given to them, and bodies fartizans have visited the Ghetto to off. their congratulations. The Jews themselve are full of the most enthusiastic gratitude to wards their benefactor, and have sent a depatation to the Pope, headed by their Rabbi, begto join in the defence of the Papal States.

The Free Trade presses in this country are the manufacturing interest, notwithstanding

ous condition, and gave among other proofs of flames, defend the breach which they threabest manufacturing Companies in the New the dark to udmit one who claimed friend-ship, lest he might admit the enemy with expressed by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, evidently familiar with the subiest, that the manufacturers must seen become ject, that the manufacturers must soon be com-and attendant circumstances, perhaps no ac-pelled in selfdefence, to reduce the wages of tion as yet, during the present war, either on operatives. The depressed state of the market for cotton Manufactures has already bro't one of its citizens, Captain Taylos, (a total about the reduction of wages, which was an- stranger to me) and his brave garrison, have ticipated.

The Newburyport Herald has the following remarks concerning certain New England Mills:

The directors of the Stark Mills, on taking the amount of Stock on the 1st of Jan., found that they had lost during the last six months, upwards of fifty thousand dollars, or more than one 24th part of their capital, which is one million two hundred thousand dollars. The celebrated Amoskeag Company at Man-

chester which purchased its land, water power to be expunged from the journals of the &c , at a very low rate, and manufactures its House. This attempt to Bentonize the recmances, and the produce expenses of the sound in the sound in the country, and the ensuing year will reach one hundred and the complaint of \$2,500,000, it is retwelve millions of dollars. The existing debt ported, is unable to make any dividend in the produce expenses of the House, niet with a signal rebuke. On Mr. Ashmun's motion the resolution of Mr. T. was laid on the table by the decisive ported, is unable to make any dividend in the vote of 115 to 94.

last six months work.

We'are sorry to hear this bad news, but i is consolatory to us in one point, as it shows that our steam power mills are no worse off than our most favored water power mills, although the wages in our mills on most of the labor have been ten per cent, higher than the

wages at Lowell and Manchester. We have yet heard of no movement towards reduction of wages here, though our mills for the year past have barely made enough to pay their work people.

The Providence Journal says:

We learn that the manufacturers on the Wanasquatucket River have notified their help of a reduction of 'ten per cent on their wages; a measure which has been rendered necessary by the depression of the manufacturing business. The mills in Pall River are still stopped: the owners we presume, in the present condition of things, would prefer tha they should not be started even at a reduction 6f prices. At present prices there is no profit in the business

Without regard to the profits of the large cotton manufacturing establishments, about shoost impossible to get at any correct idea of cotton manufacturing establishments, about the real condition of the necessities of the which so much has been said, by the Free Tra-Government. All these calculations have been ders, the following from the Boston Atlas shows that some of the most presperous companies

has declared a remiannual dividend of 3 percent; the Wassachusetts Mills at Lowell, also make a dividend of 3 per cent; and these are the Cotton Mills which make up their accounts n January, which have been able to make y dividend. Some of them, in making up heir annual accounts find that they have been orking at a serious loss upon their capital.

That the heavy amount of importations of otton goods from Great Britain during the past year has injured our manufacturers and now compels them to reduce the wages of their pperatives thus proving that Mr. Walker's Tar iff strikes at American labor is unquestionable IN. Y. Express.]

HENRY A. WISE.-The Baltimore Patrio thus describes the political whereabouts of this listinguished member of "the chivalry:"

only; thus demonstrating that if the revenue of the next six months was maintained at the same rate there would be a deficiency in the same rate there would be a deficiency in the Secretary's estimate of \$2:100,000 in those three quarters.—N. F. Express. about him-if the public mind takes any note f him at all, which is just now very improba Still the curious may like to know political move he is about to make. It will sat ay such, at least, to learn from the Worcester

> Drummondtown, Va. last week, declared imself, we learn, in favor of a war with Mexthat country to the United States! ains the Administration so far in all its meas res respecting the war, except that it has not een violent enough, and of course advocates a igorous prosecution of it for territorial indem He also alluded to the difficulty he had with the President when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and acknowleded himself in the wrong. He is now identiied with the Administration party, but how ong he will remain so no one can tell.

The vote by which Hon. Sam'l J. Wil cin of Orange was on Saturday chosen Presi lent pro. tem. of the Senate stood-Samuel J. Wilkin 14; Saxton Smith (Loco)5; Scatter

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Mr. Wilkin was the Whig candidate for Lt. Povernor in 1844, and would then have been hosen presiding officer of the Senate had not chosen presiding officer of the Senate had not mot called him. The Union has undertaken to James G. Birney & Co. induced 15,000 well-read the author of the Proviso out of the party, meaning voters to believe that the Annexa ion of Texas was more likely to be effected under as regarded the editor of the Union, and had the swindle has already cost the nation Ten Thous and of its citizens and nearly One Hundred villions of Treasure, while its more evils are still more deplorable.—Tribune.

GEN. TAYLOR IN 1812

The following will be read with interest The gallant action to which it refers has been heretofore alluded to and the official dispatch published; but the following shows the impression which the conduct of Captain Tay-Lon made at the time upon the public

From the Independent Chronicle, published in Boston, October 22d, 1812

Messrs, Editors-Justice dictates that who ever we attempt to praise or censure, the conduct of public officers, it should be done apartially, giving to all their just due, a ment or demerit deserve .- avolding a too great profusion on the one hand, or too much everity on the other; both are distinct from the correct line, and cannot claim sanc

There has been recently published in the public papers, the official letter of Capt. Z. TAYLOR commanding Fort Harrison, (Indiana Territory) to Brig-Gen. HARRISON riving an acoust of an attack made on the pears by the letter, that the garrison of the fort was small indeed, and a part of these unfit ging to be permitted to enroll themselves as a for duty; the Captain himself only convales. National Guard, armed at their own expense, and they had the address to set fire to one o the block houses, which threatened not only o open an avenue into the fort, but to extend the flames to the whole works. Amid this UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.— with the addition of the horrid yells of the Savages without, piercing cries of the women and children within, and pressure of very fond of taunting the friends of protection alarm, and danger, on the minds of the small with cridence of the continued prosperity of garrison, in a situation almost desperate and hopeless .- the brave Taylon arouses all hi some of the non-protective features in Mr. a cool and determined bravery, which no dan-

ring interest was not at present in a prosper- and judgment. He inspired the garrison to this fact, the reduced value of the stocks of the tened to open refusing to open the gate in my thanks, and those heartily.
A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.

ROXBURY, Oct. 10, 1812.

They Squism .- By reference to our report of yesterday's Congressional proceedings it will be seen that in the House Mr. James THOMPSON, a Pennsylvania Loco-Foco. offered a resolution to the effect that the Reso lution of Jan. 3, declaring the War to have been unconstitutionally commenced by the President, is untrue in fact and ought

Gov. Young, of New York, has pardoned Midshipman Pollock, of Buffalo, who at-tempted to kill the editor of one of the papers there. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison. "The appeal to the Governor," says the Argus, "was of the strongest character, and included not only the letters and signatures of the parties aggrieved, but the gentleman who was the object of the attack; and that the health, if not the life of a mother, seemed to be involved in the issue.'

MONEY RUMOR.-The correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington on the 14th, has the following rumored money ne-

obtaining money for the support of the War. It is said that Mr. Belmont, as agent of the Rothschilds, has offered to take the sixteen million loan on the terms proposed in Mr. Vinton's bill; and to pay one half of the money in New York, and

e other half in Mexico.

The Rothschilds will find their account in taking the loan on such terms, and I take it for granted, capitalists will be led more by their interests in this matter, than by any factious motives on one land, or patriotic ones on the other. They can sell bills in Mexico for specie at a high premium—some ton the control of the fairer sex. They are particularly of the fairer sex. They are particularly to the fairer sex. oremium,—some ten per cent. I am told by per-ons who have been engaged in commerce in Mex-co, that the rate of premium has sometimes been as high as twenty per cent. or more. Mr. Paken-ham used to sell his salary drafts, in the city of Mexico, for twenty-two per cent premium.

RAILEOAD CONVENTION AT HENNIKER.-The friends of an extension or the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad through Geffstown Henniker, Bradford, Newport and Claremont to Windsor, held a spirited meeting at Henniker last week, and paused resolutions in favor of prosecuting the work. Nothing beyond a verbal report was made by the Engineer who pronounced the route "practicals".

An act has passed the Levislature of Rhode Island similar to the acts lately passed in this State and Mass chasetts, to protect personal liberty.— This is to prohibit any State officers from assisting in apprehending runaway slaves, or using an-y of the prisons of the State for contining them. It is the let us alone policy of the South. Wis-consin has also, we believe, passed a similar act.

DISTRESSING ACUIDENT. Mrs. Lanman, widow of Judge Lamman of Norwich Coun, was burnt to death on Friday by her apron taking fire from the coals of an anthracite grate. Her whole clothes took fire immediately, and although assistance was promptly rendered, her injuries were such that she died the next day. She was over 70 years of age.

CONGRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COURIER.

Washington, 9th February, 1848. etty face carries all before it in Washingn. I know some ladies who have such, with a-out as much brains as a catepillar, who produce nfinite sensation here. Grave men of state who other their heads all day, don't want to be wearied with sense at night. And to get away from their dusty duties at the Departments, or the Cap itol, and become the centre of the little circles, where flit the beautiful butterflies of the hour, is to them a most pleasing transition. They are like children let loose from school, who run to their toys and playthings. And the finest form and the pre-triest face are their chi-fest delights. Those ho possess these wares, no matter her are, can find their best market in Washing-

The Wilmot Proviso is coming to naught. The andle already burns in the socket. The expiring ame blazed up a day or two ago, in a violent atock made by Mr. Wilmot upon Mr. Buchanan and upon Father Ritchie, the "old dotard," as Wilcose attention of the whole house, and the sympa-thy of a very large part of the Democratic party. Ritchie is disliked by the whole of them. Mr. Wilmot holds a very uneasy position, and is pretty much cut off from all sympathy with his party. He has no disposition to be a Whig, and it is hard to stand alone. Mr. Wilmot has become famous, but his blaze is the blaze of the rocket, which leaves nothing but its stick. Yet has he done good service in his day. His name is inseparably connected with a creat principle. connected with a great principle.

The Democracy, very generally, will bolt on the Proviso. All Maine voted for it last year, and now, we fancy, that all Maine would vote a-gainst it. Thus easy is it, to right about face. Ve are a slavery government and under slavery illuences. There is a free acknowledgement, a voluntary assent to this, in almost all quarters.

And there is no help, and there never will be any help for it, but in disunion. And who will advocate a division of the Union? The central power of this government is increasing so rapidly, that directly, those who would unmuzzle their thunders of dismnion, will be compelled to spike their artiflery. Dismnion will not be permitted. The auditication of South Carolina would have destroy ed this Union five-and-twenty years ago. The diffication of more states than one or two, or three, would now be put down, with a strong hand, the general government.

These sentiments are wide-spread, and the con-equence is, that politicians and legislators desert acrights and the doctrines of the states in severalty, and rally themselves to the central power as the source of all influence. So long, as the slavepower holds the predominating influence therein, in consequence of the political divisions of the free states, what must inevitably become of all Wilmot Provisos! The fires of freedom in the North may occasionally throw out such sparks, but when they lodge within the sphere in which the national government moves, they will be tram-pled on and extinguished by the foot of slavery

One thing, however, is true. The advocates of edom are heard with more attention than fordings, Mr. Tuck, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Palfret, may ow spenk and be heard. There seems to be growing apprehension that there really is some ac tive principle of truth in the anti-slavery move-ments, which may ultimately work mischief to this object of their assault. The feeling is that, after all, arong cannot stand. And that those who can be fairly shown to be in the wrong, must al-ways have up-hill work. Hence the creat isologies.

slavery denounce these; they are afraid of justice. The object has always been to prevent the agirators from getting a foothold in Congress, where they could expound their doctrines. But after years of fruitless effort this attempt is at last abandoned, and what truth there is in anti-slavery, has got to come out on the floor of both branches of our national legislature. Let it come. No Northern Whig will object. Not one of them has ever yet turned his back in free discussion.

Mr. Winthrop makes a very popular Speaker. He is acknowledged on all hands to fill the foffice with great ability and impartiality. Boston has slavery denounce these; they are afraid of justice

with great ability and impartiality. Boston has reason to be proud of her Representative. In hese times of personal detraction, it is a comfort o know that he is everywhere considered the soul

Speech of Mr. Marsh of Vt-Mr. Clay's nonappearance in the Supreme Court-Direct

Taxation. From the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. Mr. Marsh of Vt. made to-dry one of the ost luminous speeches of the session-cogent in argument, felicitous in illustration and to in diction. It was bold and decisive, withal. He took grounds against war as always an evil addressed the House on the financial departcapable of being avoided. He said, with na-tions, as with individuals, where quarrel was there was always wrong on both sides-that if individuals with supposed cause of provocation one toward another, undertook to avenge them-ures, they incurred and suffered the penalties of criminal law. He spoke most eloquently & effectually upon this point, and evidently carried his audience with him.
His denunciation of Mr. Polk and his admin-

istration was severe but just. By the abduccriminality of the whole course of the Executive in the provocation of this war, and showe that it was unnecessarily, unjustly and uniquit ously begun so, if concluded at all under Mr Polk, it would be concluded inefficiently, tem-porally, and foolishly. It was a speech that told. It undoubtedly will be published and must be extensively circulated. Early in the morning there was a crowd in the Supreme Court room in anticipation of Mr. Clay's argu ment The galleries of the Senate and th House were thinly attended, but the repor founded, will relieve the administration members of Congress from any anxiety as to the means of was speaking, drew many would-be auditors of was speaking, drew many would-be auditors of Mr. Clay to the speech of Mr. Marsh. speech was a good substitute (if substitut could be) for the argument. I have heard but one opinion of Mr. Märsh's speech; it was the most creditable effort of his Parlimentary ca-

> been, the fairer sex. They are particularly well qualified, from mental organization, for learned legal argument.

> > By Telegraph to the Tribune.

Washington, Feb. 11. Mr. Clayton presented a mem rial from Midshipman Rogers, praying compen-sation for services rendered in the war with Mexico; and accompanied by a history of his

loug imprisonment. He moved that the memorial be printed and

referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Hale objected. The Senate had refu Mr. Hale objected. The Senate had refu-sed to print memorials from large bodies of Christians praying for peace, and why not a orivate memorial?

On motion of Mr. Turney, it was referred o the Committee of Printing.

Mr. Cass reported back the resolution of thanks to Gens. Taylor and Scott, recommen

ding its adoption. Mr. Crittenden moved to take up the que

Mr. Hale objected. No sophistry could separate, in his mind, approbation of the conduct of the officers from approbation of the war it-

Messrs. Butler and Underwood replied in support of the resolution, and Mr. Hale respon

On motion of Mr. Allen it was passed over informally, and the special order, the Ten Reg-iments bill was taken up.

Mr. Turney spoke in favor of the bill. contended that the Whigs had shifted their sition in regard to the cause of the war. In 1847, the Whigs held that the annexation of Texas had produced the war. Now they alege that annexation was not the cause. resident, they said, was chargeable with bringing on the war by his own act. He went on at great length to show that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the war .- Mr. Breese stained the floor, and the Senate adjourned

to Monday.
House. The House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills. The bill for the relief of the heirs of Pau

Jones coming up. Mr. Starkweatner of New York opposed it He said that the vessels captured by Paul Jones were surrendered to Great Britain, having been taken into Denmark, and were therefore of no use or pecuniary benefit to the U.S. afer ten months had passed

Mr. Holmes of S. C. spoke in support of the laim. He was followed by Mr. Root of O. against the bill.

Mr. Rockwell of Ct. said that the whole a mount was only a share of the prize-money to which Com. Jones was entitled-\$24,000 and not the enormous sum represented by some gentleman. . Adj.

> Correspondence of the Express. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The city is full of strangers, among whom there are many hore carrially watching the progress of events in regard to the foreign and iness relations. The manufacturers have defended freedom of discussion. He become really alarmed at the state of things, ded that after a law was made by the major and business has become suspended in some of ity, it was the duty of all to unite in its executhe largest establishments, and depressed in all tion. those were it had been continued. Of the small dividends made during the year, a large of the re portion of them have been from the reserved upon it. ads of previous profits, and therefore nothing has been made from the labors of the six months past. A large reduction of wages, or an entire suspension of business, are declared nec

Of course there is not the remotest prospect of any alteration of our Revenue laws during the present Administration. The sufferers must suffer on, and remedy their grievances, if they can, by placing a more honorable, patriotic and intelligent man than the present in cumbent in the Executive chair.

essary to keep pace with the times.

K. Polk is not as good a Tariff man as Henry by Mr. Morchead, of Ky. Clay, and others will hardly be deluded by any flimsy disguises such as 'equal protec- loan in preference to any further issue tion.' The cotton interests are now suffering Treasury Notes. more, but the iron interests, which have been

welfare of the country.

The Treasury Department are issuing a good many small Treasury Notes, just now, which are becoming a carrency, A great many notes of \$100 each have been sold in the District for the Mr. Holmes of S. C. asked the unanimous of the House for a yote of thanks to

The Treasury Department has ceased to pay any heed to the exactions of this law, and it is violated every day at the Capitol, and it is violated every day at the Capitol, and in every city where any business with or for the Gov-prament is transacted. The Department is nuch embarrassed in its means as well as by its mode of financiering, and it would be of real advantage to the Administration, as well as to the country, if the tariff of 1842 was re-

stored and the Sub-Treasury repealed. We have cold, snowy weather here to-day.

CONGRESS .- In addition to our telegraphic report of the proceedings of Tuesday, we take the following :-

In the Senate, in reply to Mr. Upham, Mr. Cass denied that there was any design on the part of the Government to absorb Mexico, such a course might be forced on them, but it was Mr. Upham proceed to show that in his opin-

ion the absorption of Mexico was the end to which events tended, and that it was expected by public opinion in many quarters.

In the *House*, Mr. Hudson of Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. SENATE. Hon. H. V. Johnson, new Senator from Georgia, was sworn in and took his

Mr. Corwin presented a memorial aga prosecuting the war, from the citizens of Ohio and Michigan. After which, Mr. Underwood presented a petition from the Colonization So-

Mr. Yulee called up the resolutions offered as substitutes for those of Messrs. Dickinson, Foote and Downs.

Mr. Cass objected that if the allotted debate

were allowed, it would encroach upon the Ten Regiments bill. Mr. Yulee proceeded in his remarks, strong-ly opposing the Wilmot Proviso, and without

concluding, gave way to the special order of the day—the Ten Regiments bill. Mr. Breese supported the war and the Administration in strong language, and at the conclusion of his speech the session was ad-journed. Mr. Upham has the floor to-mor-

House. Mr. Thompson of Pa. submitted a esolution, which lies over, for the withdrawal

of our troops from Mexico. Mr. Thompson of Pa. offered a resolution that the words of the resolution of the 3d of January last, that the war was unconstitutionally commenced by the President, is untrue in fact, and calculated to prevent peace with Mexico, and should therefore be expunged from the journals of the House.

upon the table. The vote was taken on the last motion—Ayes 115; Noes 94.

Mr. Houston of Delaware, then moved that

the rules be suspended to admit a resolution appropriating \$2,000 for lighting up the Capital and grounds. Lost. Resolution that the subject of the importar of iron from foreign counties be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to report

thereon. Lost. In Committee of the Whole on the state of Union the debate of the sixteen millions grant

Mr. Duer of New York in the course of a long and able speech, said that persons were always to be found trying to flatter, fawn and lie, calling themselves Royalists in other countries, and that it was the same in Republics. The people were surrounded by such persons who flatter, fawn and lie, calling themselves Patriots. The motive of the war among the friends of the Executive arose from base partisan purposes. The commencement of his speech for new Stock to the shareholders; and in order was a beautiful culogy on the character of

Weshington.
Mr. Sims of S. C. replied in a vigorous man-ner, defended the President, and asserted that the war was brought on by Mexico herself. The House then adj.

Correspondence of the Tribune. "

FROM THE WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. SENATE. Among the petitions presented as one of Mr. Dix from merchants of New

York, praying to be released from duty on goods destroyed by fire in 1846. A resolution offered proposing to appoint ten regiments at large, was referred.

A few reports from Committees of no general interest, were made. The House resolutions proposing thanks to

Gen. Scott were then taken up, read a third time, and passed by 49 Yeas to Nays 1.-Mr. The resolutions from the House, thanking Gen. Taylor and men, were then taken up

when Mr. Hale moved to stike out the latte part of the resolution, as fulsomely designating rictories which he, in a previous spee denounced as dangerous in theory. not grant means to prosecute the war Mr. Crittenden rose and spoke in reference

cional. to some remarks made by the Senator from N H. he contended that the approbation of the informed on affairs in the interior, that Gen. Lane was moving on Orizaba with 500 cavalry. conduct of officers did not imply an approbation of the war.

Fifteen cases of small-pox had occurred at Vera Craz. The dates from the Capital were to the Mr. Hale responded defending himself strongly on the ground that his constituents 9th. All quiet.

were opposed to the war. Mr. Foote spoke in very strong terms denun ciatory of Mr. Hale and the Liberty party, and read extracts from pamphlets circulated in N England by Mr. Wright, which were against the war, and which he alledged were circulated under sanction of the Whigs. He charged the opposition with protracting the war and aiding Mexico. He said Gen. Marshall had writ-

greatly encouraged to expect a pronun mento in their favor in the United States. Mr. Crittenden vindicated the Whigs and information upon the subject:-

ten a letter by which the Mexicans were

Mr. Davis then spoke a few words in of the resolution and deprecating discussion The resolution was then passed, Mr. Hale voting in the negative.

bill, was postponed. The Senate then went into executive ses sion, and then adj. House Mr. Evans of Maryland, offered a

The order of the day, the Ten Regiments

resolution to reconsider the former resolution, shat debate shall terminate on Tuesday, 29th Vote taken on question to reconsider. The House then went into Committee of the

Pennsylvania will have learned that James Whole, and the debate of the bill was resume Mr. Pollock of Pa. spoke in favor of a direct

Two o'clock, the time for closing the debate reaping rich harvests, must soon follow. Rail-road iron from England is becoming a frequent importation, and very large American orders have left the country.

All this delights the free trade party; and no wonder, since the administration have shown a much greater interest in the successful manufacture of foreign fabrics than in the domestic granted should hereafter be expended in the

A vote was taken on this motion-Aves 23.

Walker's Tariff now in operation. We show of a cool and determined bravery, which no danger could appa, and that this bravery was of a few days since that the cotton manufacture of Government, civil and military.

Mr. Henry Hubbard, the Sub-Treasurer at consent of the House for a vote of thanks to ger could appa, and that this bravery was supported by the firm pillars of sound skill not because they do injustice that the supporters of of Government, civil and military.

Mr. Henry Hubbard, the Sub-Treasurer at consent of the House for a vote of thanks to ger could appa, and that this bravery was supported by the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work. Hence the great jealous to the interest of the naval officers engaged in the Mexican supporters of of Government, civil and military.

Mr. Henry Hubbard, the Sub-Treasurer at consent of the House for a vote of thanks to ger could appa, and that this bravery was supported by the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work. Hence the great jealous to the three the great jealous to the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work. Hence the great jealous to the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work. Hence the great jealous to the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work. Hence the great jealous to the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work. Hence the great jealous to the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work. Hence the great jealous to the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work. Hence the great jealous to the firm pillars of sound skill ways have up-hill work the sound skill ways have up-hill work the

THINGS IN WASHINGTON. Debate in the Senate-The Whigs and the War.

Correspondence of the Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult There was rather an inappropriate scene in the Senate to day. Mr. Foote of Miss. who may have imagined himself for the time in a domestic Legislature, undertook a speech, or a domestic Legislature, undertook a speech, or a harrangue. I never knew the dignity of the Senate more insulted. His outbreak was upon the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, and the President's message, by Mr. Peoples, for the American Star was an his return to the American Star was an his return. was seemingly precipitated by some remarks the American Star, was, on his return, take by Mr. Hale of N. H.

I shall not assume to transcribe his senten-ees. No one but the reporter of John Donkey, Guerillas. 200 mounted men, had started to follow up could do him justice. It is to be hoped that the stenographer of that paper—more faithful to the spirit of Mr. Foote's remarks than even the Orizabaroa J and cut off the robbers who are represented as in large force on the main the official stenographer of the Senate-will have taken down his words. 500 cavalry.

Mr Hale bore binself well in the discusion. He was temperate but firm-ready, ardent, and yet sufficiently courteous. His inso- Vera Cruz. The dates from the capital were lated position in the Senate he sustains without shrinking, and extorts from his personal bearing the sympathy and regard that are not ac-ceeded to his opinions. He could not record his vote in favor of the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor for his services; but he gave the best reason any person could for withholding ba, and its being in quiet possession of the A-

ships Napier and Danvers, we have dates NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 10 P. M. from Vera Cruz to the 29th ult. Congress. In Senate, to-day, after the morn consisting of about 200 wagons, arrived at Vera Cruz in safety, on the 27th, and with-

ing business had been disposed of and various pe-titions had been presented and referred. Mr. Bagder of North Carolina moved a reconsideration of the passage of the bill increasing the medical staff army, and the reconsideration was ordered Mr. Felch introduced a bill concerning the Uni-ted States District Courts in Michigan, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the lnlt.

Mr. Dickinson's resolutions were taken up, on advices from Queretaro, there was not a quomotion of Mr. Yulce, and after some remarks from Mr. Dickinson, displayed Southern senti-ments, but in some respects differing from Mr. rum of members of Congress in attendance, Gen. Anaya was sucreeded by Penay Pena as President, and a new one was to be cho-sen when Congress assembled.

Rumors were affoat that Mr. Trist bad Yulec, the Senator resumed his speech, declaring that people going to acquire territory had a right to carry their slaves there. Neither Congress nor the people had any right to prevent them from doing so. He demed that the Constitution grantbeen in conference with the Mexican Commissioners again, and that certain terms were

ed any such power.

The Senate laid aside the morning business, agreed upon, but nothing authentic is known ot what they were.
Col. Hays with 160 Rangers and a few and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, the ten regiment bill. An interesting debate sprung up, and Mr. Upham delivered his volunteers, reached Tentihusean on the 12th inst, in pursuit of Padre Jarauta, and while sentiments in opposition to the bill. On motion of Mr. Rusk, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Kaufman of Texas introreposing at a harienda with horses unsad-dled and unbridled. Padre Jarauta came sud-

duced a resolution to stop the debate on the loan deally upon them with a body of Guerillas bill to-morrow at two o'clock. Mr. Crozier of and a severe contest ensued. Eight Mexi Tennessee opposed the administration policy.— cans were killed and left on the field, and the Mr. Honston of Alabama followed, stating that whole body successfully repulsed the American ricans eastnining no injury. Padre Jarauta was la-t seen on his horse severely wounded. the revenue would exceed the estimates. Mr. Mr. Ashmun of Mass moved that it be laid pon the table. The vote was taken on the table. The vote was taken on the table. The vote was taken on the table of the diministration, and Mr. Nicoll of New York in favor thereof. and the animal was afterwards found loose, the blood running down his sides (We think

> RAILBOAD COLLISION .- The ten o'clock rain from Chicopee Falls on Friday forenoon was met about midway between here and of the friends of Gen. Taylor Fat Military Hall, New York, on Tuesday ceening, was not a very important offsir, according to the reports in the New York papers. Mr. Cost Cabotville by a locomotive, which the engineer was probably running up there for the fun of the thing and a serious collision en-sued. The engine 'Chicopee,' of the pass-Johnson of Maryland and Col. Baker of Illi-nois were the principal speakers. The asengenger train, was demolished, and the enoussion was so violent as to break up a numper of the seats in the passenger car, and tumble the passengers head foremost, bruising several, one or two of them very serious ly. No bones were broken

owing to the present most unusual scarcity of mon

CAPTURE OF ORIZABA

The daily overland express to the New York

capers has arrived, bringing dates from New Or-

The steamship Ann McKim had arrived, bring-ing dates from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult., and

dents at Vera Cruz, give contradictory accounts as to the prospect of immediate peace.

A courier who was sent to the Capital with the

STILL LATER -The harque Archimedes arriv

naking 21,000 to 22,000 in all.

from the glorious field.

Urrea between two forces."

In another part of the letter the writer says-

ms of the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., and Mobile to

m Tampico to the 31st. Different correspon-

PETERSBURG, Feb. 14, 1848.

Springfield Gazette.

House of Representatives, will certainly atentermise have found it necessary, for the rapid tend the meeting, and strong hopes are enand advantageous completion of their work, to of- tertained that Senator Corwin will be there. LATER FROM SALTILLO. they have been induced to offer it at the rate of A Battle Expected—A Party of Americans Tu-ken Prisoners—Two Millitary Executions in seventy-five dollars per share. This course, howthe American Camp. ever undesirable, they were constrained to adopt

the gathering.

PETERSBURG Feb 17, 1843. The ' verland Express for The Tribune

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The New

York papers of yesterday have accounts from

New Orleans to the 8th inst. by telegraph,

&c., two days later than are due by mail-

The steamship Ann McKim had arrived

Col. McLelland, with 300 infantry an

Gen. Lane was moving on Orizaba with

Fifteen cases of small pox had occurred at

Later. The bark Archimedes arrived at

Two Days Later. By the arrival of the

The train which left the capital on the 14th

out molestation. This train Gen. Marshall and Col. Miller, with their respective com-

mands, at Puebla. The news from the capi-

tal. brought by this train, is down to the 14th

The American Star says that at the latest

dealy upon them with a body of Guerillas,

whole body successfully repulsed, the Ame-

PRESIDENTIAL MEETINGS. The meetings

semblage was neither quiet nor harmonious and no end seems to have been attained by

The friends of Mr. Clay are to meet in

mass meeting at New York this evening. The Tribune states that Mr. Botts of Virginia and Mr. Thompson of Indiana, of the

we have seen this before.)

New Orleans with dates from Vera Cruz two

days later. The Free American of 26th ult.

Puente Nacional.

to the 9th, all quiet.

merican troops,

has arrived, bringing intelligence from New Orleans to the 11th inst. By the last arrival from the Rio Grande, in-

formation was received from Salullo, such as indicate that there was hand for the American troops, who were encamped at Elpaso, on their way to Chihuahun. The Mexicans are reported as in considerable numerical force, and having twelve Squire Collins, with a small party of Ame-

ricans, started for Sonta Fe, and, as we learn were taken prisoners. How they will fare remains to be seen. They were captured at Presido Del Norte by a large body of Mexicans.

President's Message, by Mr. Peoples, for the A-merican Star, was, on his return, taken into the A member of Cupt. Menre's company of Mounted Volunteers was condemned and ushes, stripped and shot by some Guerillas. Col. McLelland, with 300 infantry and 200 shot the latter part of December, for threatening to take the life of his captain at Buena nounted men, had started to follow up the Oriza-Vista Alex. Nelson, also s member of Capt. ba road and cut off robbers who are represented Menre's company, was hung at Sahilla for as in large force on the main road to Puenta Nawilful nurder, in shooting one of the Mexi-It was positively asserted, by merchants well can Revenue Guard.

TELEGRAPHIC TARIFF.

Front

Montreal.

For 15 words or un

der, exclusive of ad-

dress or signature. ed at New Orleans with dates from Vera Cruz-two days later. The Free American of 26th ult., says that Capt. Whipple had arrived from the Capital and reports the capture of Orizaba, and its being in quiet possession of the body of Amer-ican troops dispatched from the Capital. Castleton 25 CENTS Whitehall. Each additional word Orwell. TWO CENTS. BATTLE RUMORS.—The following is taken Burlington, from the Richmond Republican, and was probably written by an officer of the Virginia regiment, which is serving under Gen Wool. The Wash-THIRTY CENTS. Bennington, ington Union states that the government has no Each additional word TWO CENTS. St. Johns, Prospect of a battle.—We have received a letter from a friend at Buena Vista, dated the 17th of January, which gives information that Gen. Bus-40 CENTS. Each additional word

tamente is at Guanajuanto, (pronounced Guna-wan-to,) at the head of 6000 troops; that there is THREE CENTS. A reduction of one third is made for all 1500 at San Luis, 3600 at Durango, under Urrea, and that the state of Zacateras has raised 10,000, words over one hundred in a single commun

Santa Anna sailed from Acapulco, and it was thought he had bidden farewell to Mexico, but he Com Communications to be mailed or to be trans thought he had bidden farewell to Mexico, but he has landed at San Blas, and it may be his purpose to retrieve, or try to retrieve, his fortness in this region, supposing us very weak. He will find, however, a better appointed army than met him on the glorious field of Buena Vista.

Col. Hamtranck has under his command 2600 men—the 16th regiment at Monteyer and 2600 and 15th 16th regiment at Monteyer and 2600 all communications must be prepaid.

All communications must be prepaid. men—the 16th regiment at Monterey can soon be thrown up here—and the dragoons and Bragg's Battery will number 1000—altogether constituting a force of 4000 in the field. We would have Gen. Messenger's fee, two cents, for any distance not above one mile; beyond that distance what

All Communications strictly confidential.

Wool for our commander, and you need not fear for the result. We can beat the best 20,000 troops RHODE ISLAND.-The Legislature of Mexico can produce : and having Buena Vista in view, no force Santa Anna can bring can drive us Rhode Island has passed an act similar to that which has been adopted in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hamp In another part of the letter the writer says—
"I have this moment received the information that Urrea has marched from Durango with 2000 cavalry and 2000 foot, to join Trias at Chiahuahua, who has 2000 more, and then to march against our force at the Paso, which has halted there on their way from Santa Fe. This intelligence has been forwarded to Gen. Wool by Gen. Hamtramek; and it is expected the latter will be ordered, with two regiment of infantry, two batteries light artillery, and some cavalry, to move and fall in Urrea's rear, and close upon him about the time he reaches the Paso—so that we will have Urrea between two forces."

Setts, Vermont. Connecticut, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, in relation to fugitive slaves. It is entitled an 'Act further to live sla

EFFather Murphy, Roman Carbolio Havana papers to the 27th, in their extracts from Vers Cruz papers, allude to the rumored intention of the Mexicans to attack Saltillo with tention of the Mexicans to attack Saltillo with and dying emigrants.